

BEECHER.

THE HUGHES-TILTON SCANDAL.
I said that she published anything relating to the lives of persons, she would only get her into trouble, and that if she published the paper, I also told her that if she published the story, I would not have anything more to do with her.

The usual recess here interrupted the proceedings.

Gen. Fryer and Mr. Fullerton were absent.

After the recess Mrs. Palmer testified: My

THE CROPE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ALTON, Ill., April 24.—The Alton Telegraph publishes this evening crop reports from Madison, Jersey, Green, Macopin, and Montgomery Counties, which show a larger average now than in previous years. From one-third to one-half is plowed up, and what is left will make from one-half to two-thirds of a crop under favorable circumstances.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—At the Board of A
men this evening the following statement of
limited expenditures for tax-levy was re
by Comptroller White:

Interest on the public debt.....
Sewerage.....
Fund fund.....
Special ward purposes.....
Being a decrease compared with last year of...
Chairmen of Committees were appointed

DUNHAM, ILL., April 24.—Mr. Brady has
out his interest in the Evening Telegraph
city, and the concern has passed under
clusive ownership and control of D. A. J.
It is rumored that several prominent
loans are figuring to get hold of it, with
of making the Telegraph a real live Inde
organ. It is known that Mr. Mahoney is
to sell out, and change of the kind
made at an early day.

Arrived at Fort
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upwards of 200
Wayne from Calico
the express sent for
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This is the story
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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, ILL.
 Postage Prepaid at this Office.
 Daily, 1876, \$12.00; Weekly, 1 year, \$1.00.
 Single Copies, 5 Cts.
 Advertising, 10 Cts. per line.
 Subscriptions, 10 Cts. per copy.
 Part of a year at the same rate.
 The Tribune is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays.
 It is published at the Tribune Office, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Remittance may be made by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
 TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
 Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week.
 The Tribune Office, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Herald street, between Madison and Kimball. Admission, 25 cents.
 VICTORIAN THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Management of Maggie Mitchell. "The Girl of the Year."
 ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Madison. Variety entertainment. "The Girl of the Year."
 MOORE'S THEATRE—Dearborn street, between Dearborn and State. Management of Maggie Mitchell. "The Girl of the Year."
 GRAND OPERA—Clark street, opposite Dearborn. Management of Maggie Mitchell. "The Girl of the Year."
 AMERICAN RACINO ASSOCIATION HIFPODROME—Lake street, foot of Washington street. Afternoon and evening.
 EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake street, foot of Adams street. Exhibitions of Paintings.
 SOCIETY MEETINGS.
 ANGLICAN LODGE, No. 10, A. F. & M. Lodge, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 The Chicago Tribune, Tuesday Morning, April 27, 1876.

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A pleasant episode of the era of reconciliation and peace was the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the South yesterday. Floral offerings were distributed impartially above the resting-places of Confederate and Union dead, and at Augusta, Ga., Gen. EVANS in his address referred to the new Confederate monument as dedicated to the now dead and buried Confederacy, which no one will ever desire to efface.

In a paragraph in yesterday's issue ALD. FRIEDBERG was inadvertently classed among the supporters of the defective charter of 1872. This was an error and an injustice to ALD. FRIEDBERG, who opposed the charter, and whose ward also gave a majority against it. We are glad to include ALD. FRIEDBERG among the opponents of the bad charter, as he has heretofore had a good record as acting with the opponents of all bad measures in the Common Council.

We trust that no citizen will fail to read the testimony concerning the monstrous frauds practiced at the special election last Friday by the ring who undertook to carry the charter of 1872 against the popular will. Probably there never was an election held in the United States in which the requirements of the law were so completely disregarded and frauds more unblushing perpetrated. The fact is, there was no election held at all. What was called an election was a mere farce, supplemented by fraud.

Another important link in the chain of evidence thought necessary by Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, in order to establish his innocence, was furnished yesterday by a witness of the election, a female Spiritist, medium, and clairvoyant, whose testimony bears upon the affectionate relations between THURON and Mrs. WOODWILL, and incidentally for the theory of conspiracy and blackmail, the latter long since abandoned by Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. An eminent member of the editorial guild, MR. MURRAY HALEY, of the *Chicago Commercial*, is expected to take the stand to-day to swear that THURON's version of the scandal, as confided to him, was that of improper proposals, and that the charge of adultery was not mentioned. THURON needed the role of a witness yesterday, and to-day FULLESTON will take him in hand for cross-examination.

The Common Council last evening did not deem it advisable to disregard the injunction issued yesterday by Judge WILLIAMS, and therefore did not proceed to canvass the returns of the illegal election of Friday last. Fear of the consequences of contempt of Court was sufficient to induce compliance on the part of the Council, but for the injunction, would have rushed through an ordinance extending the terms of office of all the city officers (the Aldermen included), members of Boards, employees, etc., so as to cover the hiatus which would be created by the adoption of the charter of 1872. This ordinance, the terms of which are, to say the least, of doubtful constitutionality, the Council had already passed. Indeed, the ordinance was thought proper to reconsider last night, so construed as coming within the scope of the injunction. The Aldermen propose to fight the question of the validity of the election, and have appointed a Committee to secure legal assistance, the members of the Committee being three of the worst ignoramuses in the Council. Lawyers will be employed to contest the issue raised by the application for an injunction, and the City Treasury must furnish the money which it will cost to carry on the litigation; taxpayers must foot the bills involved in the scheme for their own plunder. Forthrightly, the Common Council can do no mischief except to incur expense of this sort and abuse the Citizens' Association. It is a comparatively harmless pastime, for abuse is praise when it comes from such a source, and the people will cheerfully indulge the Aldermen in the luxury of fighting a lawsuit to maintain a fraudulent election and to keep themselves in office, if the attempt shall in fact prove unsuccessful.

The Chicago produce markets were quieter yesterday. Most pork was quiet and steady, closing at \$21.80 cash, and \$22.07 for May. Lard was quiet and 3/4c per 100 lb. lower, closing at \$15.65 per 100 lb. and 1/8c for June. Meats were quiet and steady at 11 1/2c for shoulders, 11 1/2c for short ribs, and 12 1/2c for short ribs. Lake fish were dull and nominal at 40c for corned beef. Hides were quiet and firm at \$1.14 per gallon. Flour was more active and better. Wheat was in fair demand and steady, closing at \$1.01 cash, and \$1.02 for May. Corn was moderately active and advanced, closing at 74 1/2c for May, and 74 1/2c for June. Oats were quiet and a shade lower, closing at 47 1/2c for May, and 47 1/2c for June. Hay was quiet and 1/4c for 100 lb. New wheat and 1/4c for 100 lb.

L.O.B. Bailey was quiet and firm, but closed lower at \$1.25 for April, and \$1.30 for May. Hogs were quiet and without notable change. Sales at \$7.50 per 100 lb. for common and good. Cattle were in excessive supply and sold a shade lower. Sheep retired steady.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE COUNCIL.

Judge WILLIAMS, on the application of Messrs. CHAS. H. REED, MACVANE, LANSKY, and BOOKER, has enjoined the Common Council and City Clerk from canvassing the returns of the pretended election of last Friday, from spreading on the records the result of said canvass, and from doing any act whatsoever which shall recognize the validity of said pretended vote. There seems to have been doubt expressed in some quarters as to the power of the Court to enjoin the Council, which is claimed to be a legislative body. The construction of the law of injunctions, however, clearly gives the Courts power over any executive act of legislative bodies. Nor is the Common Council of Chicago a legislative body with regard to the general election law of the State. It did not make that law, and cannot with impunity violate or disregard it. If the Courts have no power to enjoin the canvassing of an illegal election, it is sheer folly to pass an Election law. It may be violated at any time with the sanction of the authorized canvassers, and the people cannot help themselves. A law which cannot be enforced is no law at all.

This injunction is preliminary and temporary, and gives ten days in which to collect the necessary evidence to establish the validity or invalidity of the pretended vote on the charter. There is no question but that it will be proved by abundance of evidence that the law under which the election was held was violated almost every essential requirement. The affidavit on which the temporary injunction was procured was made by several citizens, which name as B. P. DICKERSON, LUCAS B. BOOKER, JOHN COMBES, GEORGE H. FARRIS, FRANK COVATY, MILAS KIMOS, JOHN HENNING, and other reputable citizens. They set forth the violations of the law already pointed out by THE TRIBUNE. The question of minority representation was not submitted, as required by the law. In nearly all the wards the ballots on the charter and on minority representation were deposited in one and the same box, and it was impossible for the judges to tell whether there were two ballots on the charter, or one on the charter and one on minority representation. In the First, Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Wards, which gave the majority for the charter, there were no poll-books or records of votes. Challengers were denied admission in many of the polling-places. There were, no legally-appointed clerks at the polls. Unauthorized persons were admitted at the polls, and votes in some of these wards, and permitted to handle the ballots. There was no effort to preserve the integrity of the ballots anywhere in the manner prescribed by the Election law. There was no stringing of votes, no sealing of boxes, nor preserving the safety of the ballots.

The fact is that the Common Council was opposed to the adoption of the charter at a vote, but it expected that the charter would receive a majority. In order to prepare the way for overcoming this majority, the ordinance was purposely framed in such a manner as to violate the election by irregularities and violations of the Election law. Subsequently, a majority of the Aldermen changed front, and concluded that the adoption of the charter would prolong their terms. They also discovered that the Legislature would permit no amendments to be made to the act of 1872, and that without amendments it greatly increased their powers for mischief; that it authorized them to create new offices at their pleasure, and vote whatever salaries they pleased, and do pretty much with the property of the taxpayers as they desired. After making these discoveries, they concluded to put the charter through, regardless of law or the wishes of the people; hence the astounding frauds that were perpetrated. There is little doubt that the election will be declared null and void. The evidence of intentional irregularities and gross frauds is increasing every hour. If an election cannot be held under the present charter, the law governing it has not been observed in any of the wards, then we might as well have no Election law, and the polls might as well be given up first as to the rowdy element. There is then absolutely no protection against ballot-box stuffing and illegal voting. But, if the election of last Friday shall not be held to have been null and void, that is, not a legal election, it is entirely probable that it can be shown that a large number of the legal votes cast were against the charter. The investigation thus far shows that the legal vote was about 10,000 against the charter and not more than 5,000 for it.

If the facts set forth in these affidavits are not sufficient to set aside the pretended election, which was really no election, then there is no hope for any honest elections in this city in the future.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

It is not an inappropriate occasion to ask public attention to the subject of honest and fair elections. This is a Government of the people for the people. The law is the work of the Legislatures, local and National, and the Legislatures are supposed to represent the wishes of the people who elect them. The law, therefore, is the collected will of the Nation or State. No matter what differences of opinion may exist among the people, the result of an election is accepted as final and conclusive, provided that election be an honest and fair one. But when the election is not an honest and fair one, then the very foundation of the popular respect for the Government and for the law is removed, and the Government created by fraud becomes just as infamous and as odious as any other usurpation.

This evil of dishonest elections is more seriously felt in municipal elections, and the larger the city the worse are their effects. The incentives are greater and more direct, and the means more available. The City Government hitherto has had an expenditure of from five to six millions of dollars annually; this money is paid out for salaries to employees, supplies purchased, or to contractors for public work. Under the charter of 1872, the voters are entitled to elect annually, or biennially, a corrupt Sheriff, a corrupt Mayor, or any other corrupt official necessary to the general plan of public robbery. Once fairly under way, the system of dishonest elections may be extended to any length, until, robbed and plundered beyond endurance, the people are driven to accept the summary measures of San Francisco, or the revolutionary proceedings in New York, where a few of the leading thieves were summarily convicted, though not a dollar of the stolen money has yet been recovered. How to provide responsible Municipal Government is one of the problems of the day. The charter of 1872 abolishes every vestige of restraint and responsibility, and lodges absolute power in the hands of the Common Council, one-half of whose members follow holding that office for a living. While the majority of the Council is directed to establish

the whole number of legal voters, therefore, the majority principle in the several elections. The City Government consists mainly of the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Aldermen consists largely of men who have no other visible means of support, or at least abandon all other business and devote themselves to the city. These men make the laws, levy the taxes, appropriate the money and designate those by whom it is to be expended. They fix salaries, order contracts, purchase and sell real estate, and absolutely administer affairs at their own discretion.

Our foreign exchanges are filled with comments on the recent interchange of diplomatic correspondence between Germany and Belgium. The London *Standard* writes that "Whatever the issue may result from the negotiation of German unity, a consolidation, to some extent at least, is desirable and inevitable as it is rapid and complete, it is probable that the result which was promised to Europe as the result of that event will not be its immediate consequence. It never was really reasonable to expect that a people devoid of the sobriety which results from political experience, and not at all devoid of political ambition, a people more governed by ideas and less governed by facts, suddenly giving up an overwhelming ascendancy in Europe and yet continuing to maintain a moderate and good sense."

Another journal observes that "The Germans are new to the sense of national self-importance, and it undoubtedly gratifies them to find their chief statesman filling their ears with new evidences of that importance almost every day." It is therefore natural that the statement of Germany should be a little restless and uneasy under the effects of sudden greatness, and to say that they are new to the sense of national self-importance is to say that they are new to the sense of national self-importance. The Germans are new to the sense of national self-importance, and it undoubtedly gratifies them to find their chief statesman filling their ears with new evidences of that importance almost every day.

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The illegal voting last Friday was confined to those wards where the Aldermen favored the adoption of the charter. It is no use saying that there is an Election law. That law was wholly disregarded. In the wards where the dishonest vote was practiced there were no clerks of election, and no list of voters kept, and no judges sworn, and no one permitted to be present when the ballots were counted or the figures agreed upon. The repeaters, white and black, were ostentatiously carried about the city all day, and voted everywhere without objection. The polls in certain wards were held and operated by one or more dishonest persons, who were not legally appointed clerks at the polls. Unauthorized persons were admitted at the polls, and votes in some of these wards, and permitted to handle the ballots. There was no effort to preserve the integrity of the ballots anywhere in the manner prescribed by the Election law. There was no stringing of votes, no sealing of boxes, nor preserving the safety of the ballots.

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The fact is that the Common Council was opposed to the adoption of the charter at a vote, but it expected that the charter would receive a majority. In order to prepare the way for overcoming this majority, the ordinance was purposely framed in such a manner as to violate the election by irregularities and violations of the Election law. Subsequently, a majority of the Aldermen changed front, and concluded that the adoption of the charter would prolong their terms. They also discovered that the Legislature would permit no amendments to be made to the act of 1872, and that without amendments it greatly increased their powers for mischief; that it authorized them to create new offices at their pleasure, and vote whatever salaries they pleased, and do pretty much with the property of the taxpayers as they desired. After making these discoveries, they concluded to put the charter through, regardless of law or the wishes of the people; hence the astounding frauds that were perpetrated. There is little doubt that the election will be declared null and void. The evidence of intentional irregularities and gross frauds is increasing every hour. If an election cannot be held under the present charter, the law governing it has not been observed in any of the wards, then we might as well have no Election law, and the polls might as well be given up first as to the rowdy element. There is then absolutely no protection against ballot-box stuffing and illegal voting. But, if the election of last Friday shall not be held to have been null and void, that is, not a legal election, it is entirely probable that it can be shown that a large number of the legal votes cast were against the charter. The investigation thus far shows that the legal vote was about 10,000 against the charter and not more than 5,000 for it.

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It is not an inappropriate occasion to ask public attention to the subject of honest and fair elections. This is a Government of the people for the people. The law is the work of the Legislatures, local and National, and the Legislatures are supposed to represent the wishes of the people who elect them. The law, therefore, is the collected will of the Nation or State. No matter what differences of opinion may exist among the people, the result of an election is accepted as final and conclusive, provided that election be an honest and fair one. But when the election is not an honest and fair one, then the very foundation of the popular respect for the Government and for the law is removed, and the Government created by fraud becomes just as infamous and as odious as any other usurpation.

This evil of dishonest elections is more seriously felt in municipal elections, and the larger the city the worse are their effects. The incentives are greater and more direct, and the means more available. The City Government hitherto has had an expenditure of from five to six millions of dollars annually; this money is paid out for salaries to employees, supplies purchased, or to contractors for public work. Under the charter of 1872, the voters are entitled to elect annually, or biennially, a corrupt Sheriff, a corrupt Mayor, or any other corrupt official necessary to the general plan of public robbery. Once fairly under way, the system of dishonest elections may be extended to any length, until, robbed and plundered beyond endurance, the people are driven to accept the summary measures of San Francisco, or the revolutionary proceedings in New York, where a few of the leading thieves were summarily convicted, though not a dollar of the stolen money has yet been recovered. How to provide responsible Municipal Government is one of the problems of the day. The charter of 1872 abolishes every vestige of restraint and responsibility, and lodges absolute power in the hands of the Common Council, one-half of whose members follow holding that office for a living. While the majority of the Council is directed to establish

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Our foreign exchanges are filled with comments on the recent interchange of diplomatic correspondence between Germany and Belgium. The London *Standard* writes that "Whatever the issue may result from the negotiation of German unity, a consolidation, to some extent at least, is desirable and inevitable as it is rapid and complete, it is probable that the result which was promised to Europe as the result of that event will not be its immediate consequence. It never was really reasonable to expect that a people devoid of the sobriety which results from political experience, and not at all devoid of political ambition, a people more governed by ideas and less governed by facts, suddenly giving up an overwhelming ascendancy in Europe and yet continuing to maintain a moderate and good sense."

Another journal observes that "The Germans are new to the sense of national self-importance, and it undoubtedly gratifies them to find their chief statesman filling their ears with new evidences of that importance almost every day." It is therefore natural that the statement of Germany should be a little restless and uneasy under the effects of sudden greatness, and to say that they are new to the sense of national self-importance is to say that they are new to the sense of national self-importance. The Germans are new to the sense of national self-importance, and it undoubtedly gratifies them to find their chief statesman filling their ears with new evidences of that importance almost every day.

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BASE-BALL
FIRST GAME OF THE WINTER
After a delay considerably longer than the
base-ball season in this city
opened. It has been disagreeable
news, and cold rains, and the
kind most suitable to the
But the Chicago fans have
waiting upon the prospect
if the weather, and his
"force the season," if su
ble. Yesterday, therefore
w, disagreeable wind prevail
now announcement they play
nine, upon the Twenty-th
well-known amateur club, the
posed to them.

About 300 people were present
uncomfortable temperature.
of the most and best kind

public announcement, the affair draws a large crowd.

ON THE PART OF the boys, the first to appear in exhibition, which was really a rehearsal for the main event, was a young fellow named Frazee, who was a native of the White Stockings and had been a member of the professional baseball circuit.

THE FRANKS boys have lost Quincey to the Westerns, or Keweenaw, and now Frank and Charlie are the only ones left. They are joined by Foley and Charleston, both players. There loss of strength in the arm of the latter this season may be felt in the struggle as a leading rifle.

There are only four players left of no less than twenty-seven years of age. It is not likely that they will improve from the force of effect. It is not safe, perhaps, to say that the Keweenaw will and face as well of course. But Gilson was not badly hurt and he is a good player. He is greatly superior as a ball manning of several members who are in the field. They are not successfully took chances which are not in the field they did very much better than was expected.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

for 24 was but 7 points below immediately, and by good means, while Gail's score of 106 was "nearly" Fun of 39, and by a hair's breadth, leaving Dr. Ann ranked first in the score.

GASTER—1, 6, 0, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 1, 3, 6, 4, 2, 4, 0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 5, 3, 0, 1, 18-49.

GAIL-GAUCHER—0, 5, 1, 6, 0, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0, 6, 0, 12-47.

In the SW
first two-handed game both those, Magdalen, Shaw, and McCaffrey, Liverman, Burleigh and I were the winners. The first half-dozen by 200 to 250.
Lewie Shaw afterwards gave me fancy shots and American prizes were thus distributed by the press:

First prize, championship for Lewie, New Orleans.
Second prize, \$400, to Hewitt.
Third prize, \$300, to Russell.

[illegible]

THE T
LOUISVILLE JOCKEY
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2
met meeting over the Joe
night May 17, are complete
promise to be the most brillian

PIANO

PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS

LADIES' SUITS
 AND UNDERWEAR, of our own manufacture, well-deserved reputation of these goods for all the 25 years our store has been in business. They are tailored. Samples on order solicited.

**J. P. FRASER, SKELEY &
 90 West Fourth-st., CINCINNATI.**

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.— S, Sunday; * Sunday excepted; 10, Monday excepted; 15, Tuesday excepted; 20, Wednesday excepted; 25, Thursday excepted; 30, Friday excepted; 35, Saturday excepted; 40, Sunday excepted; 45, Monday excepted; 50, Tuesday excepted; 55, Wednesday excepted; 60, Thursday excepted; 65, Friday excepted; 70, Saturday excepted; 75, Sunday excepted; 80, Monday excepted; 85, Tuesday excepted; 90, Wednesday excepted; 95, Thursday excepted; 100, Friday excepted; 105, Saturday excepted; 110, Sunday excepted; 115, Monday excepted; 120, Tuesday excepted; 125, Wednesday excepted; 130, Thursday excepted; 135, Friday excepted; 140, Saturday excepted; 145, Sunday excepted; 150, Monday excepted; 155, Tuesday excepted; 160, Wednesday excepted; 165, Thursday excepted; 170, Friday excepted; 175, Saturday excepted; 180, Sunday excepted; 185, Monday excepted; 190, Tuesday excepted; 195, Wednesday excepted; 200, Thursday excepted; 205, Friday excepted; 210, Saturday excepted; 215, Sunday excepted; 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AUCTION SALES.

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

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Successor to E. C. LAWRENCE
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ATTENTION

Crockery
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Table Cutlery, Silver-plated
AT EXTREMELY LOW
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PROPOSALS
IMPROVEMENT OF THE IL
UNITED STATES ENGINE

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.,
Sealed proposals for construction of
dams and jetties for improvement of
the Illinois River will be received
until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 15th
for presentation of the work of dredging
of dams and jetties for the improvement
of the Illinois River. The cost of the
work will be determined by the award
of a contract to the lowest bidder.
The work will be done under the
supervision of the engineer in charge
of the Illinois River. All information
relative to the work may be obtained
from the engineer in charge of the
Illinois River.

Proposals must be enclosed in a
sealed envelope and addressed to the
commissioner of the Illinois River,
Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING
UNION BRIDGE
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Duplicate sealed proposals will be
received until 1 o'clock p. m. on the
15th for the improvement of the
Illinois River. The work will be done
under the supervision of the engineer
in charge of the Illinois River. All
information relative to the work may
be obtained from the engineer in charge
of the Illinois River.

to be furnished by the undersigned.
W. U. FARQUHAR, M.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

**OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE
SOUTHERN RAILROAD,
CLEVELAND, O.,**

The annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, Second Office, on Wednesday, the third day of the month of December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

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